

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Port Limon—Fruit port.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *May 9, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following weekly report: Three steamships, the *Anselm*, *Jamaica*, and *Beverly* have cleared for New Orleans, carrying no passengers. Triplicates of certificates given their masters are inclosed. Supplementary bills of health were given to steamship *Altai*, May 5, bound from Kingston to New York. She took on 4 passengers here for New York; also to steamship *Cataluña*, May 8, bound to Porto Rico from Havana; she also took 4 passengers from Port Limon.

Five deaths have occurred in Port Limon during the week ended May 4, 1901, viz, 1 negro child, cholera infantum; 1 negro adult, male, abscess of liver; 1 American adult, male, hemoglobinuric fever; 1 negro adult, male, apoplexia; 1 negro adult, female, cause unknown.

The 3 hospitals here are well filled with patients, especially the United Fruit Company's, which draws its supply largely from the banana plantations some miles from Port Limon. Malarial fever, syphilis, and tuberculosis, in the order named, are the diagnoses of the inmates with rare exceptions.

I have no evidence of any quarantinable disease being in this port now.

Respectfully, D. W. GOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Report from Havana—3 cases of yellow fever.

HAVANA, CUBA, *May 13, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of transactions at this station for the week ended May 11, 1901:

The yellow fever report for the week shows 2 cases, both reported on the 11th, and no deaths. In comparison for the month of May, 1900, to this date there were, from May 1 to May 11, 2 cases and 1 death. The sanitary office, in reply to inquiry this date, states that there was an additional case of yellow fever yesterday; thus the first twelve days in May, 1900 and 1901, show the same number of cases, 3, but the report for May, 1900, shows 1 death. Telegraphic reports from the different quarantine districts of the island and subports show no cases of yellow fever and nothing suspicious on hand.

Incoming Mexican baggage is now being inspected and all steerage and unclean baggage is disinfected.

On May 5 the Spanish steamship *Miguel M. Pinillos* arrived in the evening from Barcelona and other Spanish ports, with 2 cases of measles on board. These cases were sent to the hospital and the quarters occupied by the patients disinfected.

The Uruguayan bark *Montornes* arrived on the afternoon of the 11th from Montevideo with a cargo of jerked beef. She was held in quarantine alongside the *Sanator* for disinfection of clothing and fumigation of the hold to kill rats. There was no sickness at the port of departure nor en route and as the vessel is in a most clean and wholesome condition she will be released on completion of the fumigation.

As shown in the inclosed statistics, passenger traffic has fallen off considerably, and within a short while will virtually amount to nothing.

I herewith inclose the usual mortuary and other statistics for the week.

Respectfully,

F. E. TROTTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Acting Chief Quarantine Officer.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Summary of transactions at Havana for week ended May 11, 1901.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

Number of passengers inspected	263
Passengers examined for immunity and accepted	27
Passengers examined for immunity and rejected	6
Total	296

HARBOR DEPARTMENT.

Crews of incoming vessels inspected	454
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	840
Passengers of incoming vessels inspected	349
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	437
Total	2,080
Vaccination certificates issued	13
Number of vaccinations	2

SHORE-DISINFECTING PLANT.

Number pieces baggage disinfected	326
Number pieces express disinfected	8
Number pieces baggage inspected and passed	707
Number pieces freight inspected and passed	646
Number pieces express inspected and passed	27
Number pieces baggage labeled "To be disinfected"	21
Total number of pieces handled	1,735

BARGE SANATOR.

Number of viveros disinfected	7
Number of vessels disinfected	8
Total	15

MORTUARY REPORT.

Tuberculosis	13	Pneumonia	7
Enteritis	9	Pernicious fever	1
Enteric fever	3	Total number deaths from all causes	110

A case of yellow fever on the steamship Matanzas at Havana.

[Cablegram.]

HAVANA, CUBA, *May 16, 1901.*

Case of fever removed from Ward Line steamer *Matanzas*, from Tampico for New York, on 13th, was diagnosed yellow fever yesterday by board of experts.

TROTTER.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.